

IFS Accountability and Oversight Work Group

Meeting Minutes

Date: 10-26-15

Chairs: Keith Grier and Cheryle Bilodeau

Attending: Bethany Pombar-by phone (VCRHYP), Cheryle Bilodeau (IFS), Keith Grier (CSAC), Michael Curtis (WCHM), Dru Roessle (AHS-CO), Laurin Kasehagin (CDC/VDH/DMH), Matt McNeil (HowardCenter), Susan Coburn- by phone (AHS-Policy), Todd Bauman (NCSS), Dave Bogdan (CIS), Anne Van Donsel (VDH/ADAP), Melissa Bailey (DMH)

Regrets: Margo Bryce (DCF-FSD), Pat Jones (Green Mountain Care Board), Bill McMains (DMH), Sarah Merrill (DMH), Emma Harrigan (DMH), Lily Sojourner (AHS), Heather McLain (FSD), Danielle Howes (CIS)

Agenda Items	Discussion Points	Decisions/Actions
Finalizing population indicators from Youth Risk Behavior Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What gives us the best proxy for what we are trying to measure through IFS? Dru put the indicators into a scorecard which she showed to the group Highlighted indicators are the recommendations from this group after a great deal of discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looked at percent of adolescents age 12-17 binge drinking in the past 30 days (numbers look good for Vermont—the percent was 9%) % of adolescents in grades 9-12 who drank alcohol before age 13—strong recommendation to use this given that research shows the later a youth starts using alcohol the less likely they will have an issue later in life % of adolescents in grades 9-12 who feel valued by their community—it is hard to know how youth are defining community, however, this is an indicator that has a major impact for legislators and others who can read this. Value means very different things to different people. There was tremendous discussion and varying opinions about the “value” in this population indicator. % of adolescents in grades 9-12 who spoke to their parents about school at least once a week—hard to know how adolescents define talking to their parents % of youth who have a plan following high school (this measure was added in 2013 so we only have one data point) Private schools do not have to participate in the YRBS—they can choose and some years they do and others they do not 	<p>Recommendations for Youth Choose Healthy Behaviors/Youth Successfully Transition to adulthood:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Looked at percent of adolescents age 12-17 binge drinking in the past 30 days % of adolescents in grades 9-12 who drank alcohol before age 13 % of youth who have a plan following high school <p>Another recommendation if we have room:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> % of adolescents in grades 9-12 who feel valued by their community
Data Discussion with Wendy Gellar, AOE, Director of Analysis and Data Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOE doesn’t collect any data that isn’t mandated by the federal government What data does AOE use that is related to our Four Outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing related to pregnant women Early childhood assessment-kindergarten readiness (teacher performs an informal assessment based on a rubric) AOE is working on a more formal assessment for inter-rater reliability which will improve as time goes on Free and reduced lunch is an agriculture data point, not an AOE measure AOE is locally controlled and they are limited to standardized testing for 	<p>Mobility Rate is measured by -- enrollment and disenrollment for all grades:</p> <p>Add mobility rate as a population indicator because this gives us a great deal of information about</p>

	<p>data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Teaching Strategies Gold is the Pre-K, publicly funded schools measurement that gathers information on all of the publicly funded children who are engaging in Pre-K education program. ○ Standardized testing • Harassment and bullying data is (11 and smaller data must be suppressed to protect privacy) reported annually. • Part C: 0-3 is collected through Children’s Integrated Services • Truancy-unexcused absences—local areas have control so the data isn’t consistent across regions—they use the federal definition of truancy, however, regions can add additional layers to that definition • Vermont has a low drop-out rate compared with other states • High mobility rate (reported by AOE twice a year) in schools suggests other things: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stable housing may be an issue in the community—proxy for this ○ Workforce/economic issues families may be facing ○ Youth are not getting consistent education through curricula change • Once a school reaches 40% of free and reduced lunch the community is considered that everyone is eligible in that school—this started within the past year. Individual data will still be kept for now—unsure moving forward if this will be true. 	<p>youth and sociological factors occurring in the community—we think this is a great proxy for safe and stable housing</p> <p>Kindergarten Readiness Survey is another population indicator the group agreed to for IFS population indicators</p>
Next meeting date	November 23 rd 9:00-11:00 at 208 Flynn Avenue, HowardCenter	